Regarding the neuroprotective effect of compounds having mGluR1 antagonism in cerebral ischemia, Cozzi et al. reported that intraventricular administration of AIDA ((RS)-1-aminoindan-1,5-dicarboxylic acid) reduced the loss of the neuronal cells found in the CA1 area of gerbils exposed to 5 min of cerebral ischemia (Society of Neuroscience Abstracts, vol. 23, 788.2, 1997). However, Henrich-Noack et al. reported that 4C3HPG ((S)-4-carboxy-3-hydroxyphenylglycine), which is an antagonist of the Group I mGluRs and an agonist of Group II mGluRs, is effective, but 4CPG ((S)-4-carboxyphenylglycine), which is a selective Group I mGluR antagonist in not effective in the same model (Society of Neuroscience Abstracts, vol. 23, 756.8, 1997).

Paragraph 011:

One of the reasons for thisdiscrepancy is considered to be due to the insufficient efficacy and selectively of mGluR1 antagonists used in these experiments. Therefore, it is considered that the neuroprotective effect of compounds having mGluR1 antagonism in cerebral ischemia is not clearly confirmed.

Paragraph 072:

Next, the invention is described further in detail based on examples, though the invention is not limited to these examples.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 3, 4 and 9 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please enter the following amended claim:

5. (Amended) A pharmaceutical composition for treating acute stage ischemic stroke, which comprises a compound having mGluR1 antagonism in an amount effective for